1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
5	Plaintiff, Criminal Action No. 12-10226-DJC
6	V.
7	JOHN KOSTA, et al., September 25, 2013 9:12 a.m.
8	Defendants.
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11	TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DENISE J. CASPER
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
14	JOHN J. MOAKLEY U.S. COURTHOUSE
15	1 COURTHOUSE WAY
16	BOSTON, MA 02210
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20	DEBRA M. JOYCE, RMR, CRR
21	Official Court Reporter John J. Moakley U.S. Courthouse
22	1 Courthouse Way, Room 5204 Boston, MA 02210
23	joycedebra@gmail.com
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     APPEARANCES:
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     FOR THE GOVERNMENT:
 3
     LEAH B. FOLEY, ESQ.
     United States Attorney's Office
     John J. Moakley U.S. Courthouse
 4
     Suite 9200
 5
     One Courthouse Way
     Boston, MA 02210
     617-748-3144
 6
 7
     FOR THE DEFENDANT JOHN KOSTA:
     MICHAEL H. KELLY, ESQ.
 8
     Law Office of Michael H. Kelly
 9
     366 Broadway
     Everett, MA 02149
     617-387-6380
10
11
     FOR THE DEFENDANT TAMARA KOSTA:
     THOMAS J. IOVIENO, ESQ.
12
     755 East Broadway
13
     3rd Floor
     South Boston, MA 02127
14
     617-464-3300
15
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (The following proceedings were held in open court before the Honorable Denise J. Casper, United States 3 4 District Judge, United States District Court, District of 5 Massachusetts, at the John J. Moakley United States Courthouse, 1 Courthouse Way, Boston, Massachusetts, on September 25, 2013. 7 The defendant, Tamara Kosta, is present with counsel. 8 The Assistant U.S. Attorney is present.) 9 THE CLERK: Criminal action 12-10226, United States v. 09:12 10 John Kosta and Tamara Kosta. 11 Would counsel please state your name for the record. MS. FOLEY: Good morning, your Honor. Leah Foley for 12 13 the United States. 14 THE COURT: Good morning. 15 MR. IOVIENO: Good morning, your Honor. Thomas Iovieno for Tamara Kosta. 16 THE COURT: Good morning, counsel. 17 Good morning, Ms. Kosta. 18 19 MS KOSTA: Good morning. 09:13 20 THE COURT: Counsel, I know that Mr. Kosta is here in 21 the building and that we're waiting on Mr. Kosta's counsel, 22 which we will do, but, counsel, just so I'm clear on what you 23 wanted to argue, do I understand that you're withdrawing the 24 motion to suppress the wiretap?

MR. IOVIENO: Yes, your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: The wiretaps, that would be Docket 373? 2 MR. IOVIENO: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Okay. That will be noted as withdrawn on the record, Docket 378. But I do understand that you'd like to 4 5 be heard on the motion to suppress evidence based on the search warrant executed at --7 MR. IOVIENO: Yes, your Honor. Just briefly, I will 8 rely primarily on the papers I submitted. My sense is a common motion with Mr. Kosta made some to sense just be heard 09:14 10 presently on it rather than have the Court do it again, should 11 the situation change between the government --THE COURT: And do I understand -- I didn't see 12 13 reference to a Franks motion in your papers, meaning are you 14 joining that on the nexus issue or on both issues? 15 MR. IOVIENO: I am not joining that. THE COURT: And in terms of the motion to suppress 16 Ms. Kosta's statements, this would be Docket 376, did you want 17 18 to be heard on that today? 19 MR. IOVIENO: I did not, your Honor. I ask that that 09:14 20 be deferred to another date, if necessary. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 Okay, counsel, so it's just the motion to suppress 23 evidence in regards to the residence. 24 MR. IOVIENO: Yes, your Honor, and there's also John 25 Kosta filed a motion to sever --

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                  THE COURT: Yes.
                  MR. IOVIENO: -- which I join in that motion.
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                  THE COURT: I also have that. You didn't have
         separate papers on that, but you join the motion.
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                  MR. IOVIENO: I joined that motion, yes.
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  Counsel, anything else we should discuss logistically?
         Otherwise we'll wait for Mr. Kosta's counsel.
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                  MS. FOLEY: I don't believe so, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
                  MR. IOVIENO: No, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  Thanks for your patience.
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                  THE CLERK: All rise.
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                   (Recess taken.)
                  THE CLERK: Criminal action 12-10226, United States v.
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         John Kosta and Tamara Kosta.
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                  And would counsel please state your name for the
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         record.
09:33 20
                  MS. FOLEY: Good morning, your Honor. Leah Foley for
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         the United States.
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                  MR. KELLY: Good morning, your Honor, Attorney Michael
         Kelly representing John Kosta. I apologize, Judge, for being
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         late; I ran into unexpected traffic this morning.
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                  THE COURT: Good morning.
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1 Good morning, Mr. Kosta. 2 MR. KOSTA: Good morning. 3 MR. IOVIENO: Good morning, your Honor. Thomas Iovieno for Tamara Kosta. 4 5 THE COURT: Good morning. 6 Counsel, I know we're here for multiple motions. 7 Mr. Kelly, I had just gone through, before you arrived with counsel for Mrs. Kosta, what motions they were seeking to 8 go forward on today. 09:34 10 I understand there are two motions pending from Mr. Kosta, one is the motion to suppress evidence seized 11 12 pursuant to a search warrant, that's Docket 382, and then there 13 is the motion to sever, Docket 388. I'm prepared to hear 14 argument on both. 15 Why don't we begin with the motion to suppress evidence. I understand that you're seeking both a Franks 16 motion and then substantively you're raising an issue with 17 sufficient -- whether or not there is sufficient showing in the 18 19 affidavit for a nexus between the location, the allegations. 09:34 20 Why don't I hear you on the Franks argument first. 21 MR. KELLY: Yes, Judge. 22 Judge, in my review of the affidavit that was 23 submitted in the application for the search warrant, the issue 24 that was raised about -- most specifically, when the agent 25 applied, made comments and statements in his affidavit

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regarding an increase in traffic in the residential area in Phillipston where my client had owned property.

Other than showing the increase in traffic, there's no connection in any way or form with seizing or seeing any traffic or drug paraphernalia or drugs in and out of that house.

With regard to the traffic, Judge, the issue comes down to they're related to one certain period of time, from the end of November through the first, second week in December, and they left it -- the agent, in the application, left it to the effect there was an increase in traffic. Well, the facts, Judge, I would hope to show to the Court, would be that prior to November, even though the residence was owned by Mr. Kosta and his family, they were residing in Arizona and nobody was living in the house. And when they -- Mr. Kosta arrived in November, granted, naturally, there would be his cars that would show up, and there would be other cars, specifically his friends or his family would show up. But I would suggest by leaving it -- by saying there's an increase in traffic is not sufficient to show that. There's zero cars showing up on November 20th and three cars show up on December 1st, I think that would be misleading to somebody that's reviewing the search warrant to show that's a dramatic increase that would give any relevance towards drug trafficking happening at that time.

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From my understanding in review, there has been from -- during that period of time, other than Mr. Kosta's car that was showing up there, over probably a two, two-and-a-half, three-week period of time, 12 cars showing up, and they are unaccounted for, other than one alleged co-defendant in this matter and my client's father showing up. There could have been other relatives showing up. There were some work trucks that did show up. When somebody is not living in a residence for a period of time, after they re-arrive, there may be repairs, there may be yard work that has to be done, there has to be cleaning up, and we have no evidence to show just who those vehicles were. So by leaving it, Judge, to just an increase in traffic is misleading to somebody reviewing it to show whether or not there is an actual connection between zero cars and 12 cars over a two-and-a-half-week period of time. THE COURT: Counsel, I understand your argument as it bears upon nexus, but in terms of the substantial preliminary

THE COURT: Counsel, I understand your argument as it bears upon nexus, but in terms of the substantial preliminary showing you need to make for a Franks hearing, are you claiming that the statements in the affidavit about increase in traffic are false?

MR. KELLY: I didn't say they were false, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KELLY: Because on face value, Judge, it is true, somewhat, I would suggest, that when there's an increase in traffic, when there's no cars showing up on November 20th and

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there's three cars showing up on December 2nd, there's an increase in traffic. But, again, that, I would suggest, is not sufficient to show that had relation towards illegal activities occurring at that residence.

THE COURT: Counsel, other than the statements about traffic, were there other matters that you point to for the purposes of the <u>Franks</u> hearing; that is, whether or not there are false statements knowingly, intentionally made or made with reckless disregard for the truth?

MR. KELLY: I can't tell you that there are any other statements that are made other than the conclusions that are made by the agent at the time when he applied for it, when he makes a statement saying that my client had traveled to Mexico and it's his conclusion that it comes down to he's engaged in drug trafficking at the time, and I can't see the connection at all, Judge.

THE COURT: Counsel, let me just -- looking at the memo of law that you submitted in support of the motion, this is Docket 383, I'm looking on page 5, there's reference -- and this is in the discussion of the marked increase in car traffic, which you're talking about now, there's a reference about two-thirds of the way down the page to see attached reports, but I didn't have any attached reports. So are those reports that you're saying reflects the actual volume of traffic increase?

1 MR. KELLY: Yes, Judge. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 Is there anything else you want to say further on 4 that? 5 MR. KELLY: Not on that issue, Judge. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Before we go on, let me hear from Ms. Foley on the 7 8 Franks issue, just on the Franks issue. 9 MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, I don't think anything that 09:40 10 Mr. Kelly has said today adds to what was in the affidavit, and 11 the government still believes based on the case law that he has 12 not met the requisite showing which entitles him to any type of 13 hearing on this matter. 14 He just claimed that he is now saying -- he's not taking the position that any statement in the affidavit is 15 false, and if he's not challenging the truthfulness of a 16 statement, particularly whether there was an increase in 17 18 traffic volume or not, then he's not entitled to a hearing, 19 because he just conceded that it's not false. 09:40 20 There is no other -- there was one other issue raised in the papers regarding the fact that -- challenging the fact 21 22 that Agent Kelleher did not discuss the other properties that 23 the Kostas owned, but there has been no -- there's been no 24 argument to support how, if any, effect that had on the 25 probable cause, and, therefore, the government believes that

that argument --

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THE COURT: And my memory is in the affidavit there's a distinction made between this location, which is the -- is it the Phillipston location? -- that in the affidavit itself it notes that the Kostas were actually residing somewhere else; am I recalling that correctly?

MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, the Kostas at the time of the search had been residing at the Phillipston residence. They also owned the Maple Street residence, where co-defendant Napoleon and unindicted co-conspirator Dayna L'Italien were living. The government did seek search warrants for both of those places.

THE COURT: So the other one was Location 2, was Target Location 2?

MS. FOLEY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Meaning, what I'm making reference to here is at Docket 409-1, there are two target locations in the search warrant affidavit, the first, which is the Phillipston address that the motion is directed to, is identified as the residence and as a storage location; the second one, the Maple Street, is a residence, also a residence. Am I understanding that correctly?

MS. FOLEY: Yes, your Honor. The Kostas owned both of the properties, both Target Location 1 and Target Location 2.

As detailed in the affidavit, they resided at Target Location 1

and co-defendant Alexander Napoleon resided at Target Location 2.

THE COURT: Did you want to add anything else?

MS. FOLEY: No, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Counsel, Mr. Kelly, I have had time to think about the motion papers, and I appreciate the arguments today. I do think the showing for Franks hearing is fairly high. It's been described as a substantial preliminary showing that a false statement was knowingly intentionally made, or at least made with reckless disregard for the truth. I don't think either the assertion that you focused on today in regards to the volume of traffic or the reference that you made in the papers at Docket 383 at pages 5 and 6 in regards to the other real estate holdings meet that standard.

I understand the argument you're making about lack of a nexus, and I'm going to give you an opportunity to argue about that in a moment, but in terms of the Franks showing that needs to be met, I don't think it's been met here to challenge the validity of the affidavit in terms of the veracity of statements made in that affidavit. And here I would cite to the Franks decision itself, 438 U.S., 155-56, and also United States v. Ranney, 293 F.3d 74, 78 (1st Cir. 2002).

I also don't think that the arguments you've made about the traffic or about the real estate holdings rise to the level of a material omission, particularly as to the real

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estate where, as I was pointing out, the search warrant affidavit itself notes that there are at least two holdings of property owned by the Kostas. And the allegations here, which I don't think are disputed, is that the Kostas lived at the target location that we're talking about, the Phillipston location, and a co-defendant lived at at least one of the other real estate holdings.

All of that being said, I don't think you've made enough of a showing directed at the veracity of the affiant, the agent here, and for that reason I'm going to deny the Franks motion, or at least as much of the motion to suppress that was a request for a Franks hearing.

I will, Mr. Kelly, hear you now, and then I'll also hear your brother on this part of the motion as well, since I understand Mrs. Kosta is joining it, on your argument about the nexus, if you want to be heard now.

MR. KELLY: Very well, Judge.

Judge, the application for the complaint, once again, was detailing information that the agents had received through wire intercepts and security videos and information, surveillance information they have received about actions that have taken place allegedly involving my client, Mr. Kosta. These actions, I would suggest, in the affidavit relate to all incidents that had taken place with regards to any allegations of controlled substances, allegedly marijuana, while my client

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was living in Arizona. That's where the intercepts come from, that's where the surveillances are taking place, and actions that were vehicles coming to and leaving from his residence out there.

It made reference that he traveled to Massachusetts in November and December of 2011 and then returned to Arizona.

Other than an alleged increase in traffic in November or December of 2011, the last information that I see from the application was my client may or may not have been involved in some sort of drug activity in January of 2012 while he was in Arizona. And another indent alleged to have happened somewhere in the month of May 2012 while my client was in Arizona and then traveling to and from Mexico. Other than that, there's been no showing of any kind of activity taking place at the residence in Phillipston since November of 2011, as sketchy as that might be, Judge, and there's no action of my client's activity of being involved in any sort of drug activity since January of 2012. And here we have an application for complaint -- I mean application for a search warrant for August of 2012, and it's at least an eight-month period of time, Judge, before the affidavit was applied for and any showing of my client ever being involved in any sort of alleged drug activity at a location other than Phillipston, Massachusetts.

There's been no showing, from my review of the affidavit, that shows there's any connection for at least, I

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would suggest, a ten-month period of time that my client may have been involved in any sort of drug activity with the Phillipston address.

And I would suggest, Judge, there's no definite line of time where the Court looks at which states that information becomes stale or connected to a piece of property, but I would suggest that there is a line that has to be drawn at some point, Judge, and I would suggest at least an eight- or a ten-month period of time for any activity being seen at the Phillipston address to where they applied for the search warrant would show that there is no nexus between any sort of activity, and I would also suggest that as it relates to the information that was received in November at that address there being extremely stale.

THE COURT: Counsel, remind me, when did your client and Mrs. Kosta return to Massachusetts?

MR. KELLY: I believe, Judge, from the information I received, had to be somewhere in the late winter, early spring 2012.

MR. KOSTA: Spring.

MR. KELLY: Spring 2012.

THE COURT: And, counsel, do I understand your argument is both staleness in terms of when the last allegation of drug activity related to that residence occurred, but also that the -- any connection of your client to Massachusetts was

to Massachusetts generally and not to the specific location?

Meaning -- and I know -- I'm not asking you to concede

anything, but do I understand the second part of your argument

to be that the government's investigation, the wiretaps and so

forth, talked about Mr. Kosta's connection to Massachusetts but

not particularly to any particular address?

MR. KELLY: That's correct, Judge. It doesn't relate to any particular address from at least my review of the affidavit.

THE COURT: Okay.

Thank you.

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Counsel, I'll hear you if you wanted to add anything.

MR. IOVIENO: Thank you, your Honor.

I did submit, obviously, the motion, and I've outlined the surveillance and the investigation as that pertained to Ms. Kosta in Arizona, and I think the Court kind of hit on a few points I wanted to address, one being the Kostas owned multiple residences in Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, and some property up in Maine. These two targets, Target 1 and Target 2, are not the only residences and houses and land that these people own. So there are other properties.

The search in this case, the application for the warrant and the search occurred in August. Now, there's two significant events that occurred, all originating from Arizona, if you will. There was a stop of McCormick's vehicle in South

Dakota that left Arizona of the marijuana, and that occurred some eight months earlier. And then there's another allegation that another defendant, Napoleon, had come to the residence in Phillipston some, I want to say, seven months earlier, and is seen, according to the affidavit, at the residence for a brief period of time. But if you're confined to the four corners of the affidavit, as the Court is, when addressing a warrant, all it says is that the vehicle went to the residence and left and it was subsequently stopped where 46 pounds of marijuana was found inside that vehicle, wrapped in the same type of contact paper, if you will, that's found in Arizona.

So the inference is not that -- the inference that the government is trying to make is that, well, they loaded that marijuana in Phillipston. There's nothing in the affidavit to suggest that. The car went there, no indication where it was, where it was parked or anything in the affidavit. Again, you're confined to the four corners, and that's all that's there.

There's a conclusion by the agent, in his opinion, his conclusion that's what happened there. But agents' opinions and conclusions do not substitute for a factual basis under a warrant. And that's -- the only two events that occurred are over eight months, seven months earlier.

The only other things that happened at that residence in Phillipston, which is the Target 1 residence, is I believe

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there was an increase in traffic, as counsel has indicated. Again, confining yourself to the four corners of that affidavit, increase of traffic where people have not lived there prior to, say, February or March of 2012 and now there are people living there, there's going to be an increase in traffic, people coming and going. That in and of itself is insufficient to supply a factual basis that there's drug activity at that house.

THE COURT: Counsel, what do you say to your sister's argument, at least in the papers, and there's a line of cases that talk about where it's a defendant's residence and there's allegations of an ongoing drug operation, that there's some reasonable expectation that evidence of the drug business will be found at the residence? I'm grossly paraphrasing, but -
MR. IOVIENO: I think that's an accurate assessment of

what the government's position is on that.

I would suggest to the Court that there is not a

continuous, ongoing drug activity documented in the affidavit.

I think what you have is a termination of that activity upon the seizure of the marijuana from McCormick. Those hundreds of pounds of marijuana taken out of that car in South Dakota, and the family then leaving Arizona, returning to Massachusetts, and no other activity since that period of time at the residence would suggest that the drug activity that was alleged in the affidavit stopped. It's not ongoing, it's not

continuous. There was no other indication in that affidavit of anything other than John Kosta traveling to Mexico on one occasion. Again, the agent then gives his opinion and conclusion on information and belief John Kosta was going to Mexico to conduct drug activity. That can't be considered a factual basis either: John Kosta went and traveled to Mexico. There's nothing -- that's innocent activity under the circumstances, Judge.

But those are the only things that happened since the seizure of the marijuana from McCormick in South Dakota.

So, essentially, the family has then, if the allegations are accurate, have stopped this activity and returned home to Massachusetts to live, and that's all there is in the affidavit.

With respect to the government's other contention, they maintain the money laundering counts, that there's money — activity of financial records and that should be facilitated, money laundering would be located at the residence.

This affidavit used two targets, Target 1, Target 2. I think they reference paragraph 39 in the affidavit. That paragraph relates to money laundering activity at Target 2. Specifically headlined under that paragraph right above the paragraph is as it relates to Target 2.

So the government's -- again, you're confined to the

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four corners of the affidavit, it cannot be supplemented by argument either by myself or by the government, it's what's in the affidavit, your Honor. I would suggest to the Court that what's in the affidavit is stale, does not support a sufficient nexus for the Phillipston location.

Again, everything documented in my motion is set forth in that memorandum and really outlines the activity in Arizona.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Foley, I'll hear from you.

MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, John Kosta did not take a trip to Puerto Vallarta in May of 2011. He went with his drug supplier on foot into Mexico, his drug supplier, who had been located in Arizona up until the point he sold Mr. Kosta a thousand pounds of marijuana, which was picked off in South Dakota. After that happened, Mr. Kosta rounded up his entire family and moved his residence from Arizona to Massachusetts.

THE COURT: Counsel, how does that help you with the nexus for the search warrant affidavit that is sought and received in August, am I correct, August of 2012? Meaning, I understand your argument about what evidence there may be of Mr. Kosta's culpability in an ongoing conspiracy as it's charged in the indictment, but how does that go to what the nexus is to the Phillipston address at the time that the government seeks the search warrant?

MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, I believe that the affidavit

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establishes an ongoing and continuing drug trafficking organization. As the courts have held, when it is ongoing and continuous, the fact that there will be documents recording this ongoing and continuous activity is more likely to be found at a place where the defendant resides, and that is the nexus. He resided in Phillipston for six months prior to the search warrant being executed. He moved his operation from Arizona, exclusively, to Phillipston.

THE COURT: And so in that six months what evidence is there in the affidavit about drug activity that's connected to the Phillipston address?

MS. FOLEY: There is -- well, after he arrives in Massachusetts with co-defendant McCormick and co-defendant Napoleon, there is his trip to Arizona with his drug supplier, Verduzco, where he returns back to his Phillipston residence.

There are the bank accounts, the eight bank accounts and safe deposit boxes that continue to be maintained by the defendant and his wife.

And there is no other loads of marijuana or suspicious activity that is observed, but the government maintains, according to case law, that we did not have to show that he was going to have drugs on his premises at the time the search was executed in August of 2011. There was no indication that he had abandoned his activity as being a drug dealer. Whether he had obtained a new load or not I believe is irrelevant, because

1 the documents that were searched for, the documents that the magistrate judge believed would be found at his residence, are 2 documents that the courts have held are maintained for a lot 3 longer time, it's not a perishable item, as drugs and money 5 are. And the fact that the government sought the search warrants to obtain documents and records and phones which are 7 used in the ongoing and continuous drug trafficking activities is well-established in the affidavit. 9 THE COURT: Are the wiretaps ongoing during the 09:59 10 six-month period when he's back at the Phillipston address? 11 And is that referenced in the affidavit? 12 MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, the last -- the wiretaps ended 13 in April of 2012, and I'm not -- give me a brief moment. 14 (Pause.) MS. FOLEY: I don't believe that the time where the 15 wiretaps ceased is mentioned in the affidavit. 16 THE COURT: Counsel, I'll go back and look at the 17 18 affidavit again more carefully. 19 In regards to the money laundering argument, I see 10:00 20 your brother's point about the affidavit, and here I'm looking at page 14, paragraph 39, that the references to evidence of 21 22 money laundering are directed to Location 2, as opposed to the 23 location that we're talking about now. 24 MS. FOLEY: Well, your Honor, in paragraph 38 --

everything in the affidavit is laid out with the factual basis

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to establish the conspiracy, not only for drug trafficking but also money laundering, and 39 is just explaining why there's probable cause for Target Location 2. But in paragraph 38, it says, "Based on bank and business records, physical surveillance, and a drug seizure, I believe that evidence of records of drug distribution and money laundering are stored at Target Location 2."

THE COURT: Yeah, but not Location 1.

MS. FOLEY: I'm sorry, when you go back to -- I'm sorry, paragraph 35, "documents and records of Kostas' drug trafficking and money laundering activities are stored at Target Location 1."

The fact that I discuss the money laundering specifically that related to Target Location 2 in the second half of the affidavit does not in any way affect whether there was probable cause that these documents would also be found at Target Location 1, which is the residence of Tamara and John Kosta, who were the people who were money laundering the substantial funds that are indicated in the document. And also earlier in the affidavit, in the summary section, the government does detail the number of bank accounts that were identified as being owned and maintained by both of the Kostas.

The fact that when they were in Arizona Mrs. Kosta had visited a safe deposit box, two days later another one of the drug suppliers who was leaving their residence, which was in

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Arizona at the time but nevertheless their residence, of not only one defendant but both defendants and their entire family, was stopped with \$285,000 in his car.

It is established over the years that they keep their residence -- in their residence money and drugs, and the fact that they moved their residence from Arizona to Phillipston is significant, not only to show that they were using the residence in Phillipston the same way that they had used another residence in the past, but also the cases make clear that the residence is a place where it is likely that trafficking records and important records that detail the criminal activity are going to be found. And in this case, that is exactly -- everything we asked for in the affidavit was found in their residence. And also, for Target Location 2, there were -- the detailed facts in here to establish that Target Location 2 would have also had records of drug trafficking and money laundering, the government detailed the participation of Mr. Napoleon and Mr. L'Italien in the conspiracy to commit money laundering. But it in no way states anywhere that those records were only being stored at Maple Street. It was only to establish that they would also -- there was a nexus to Maple Street, not to the exclusion of Phillipston.

THE COURT: And, counsel, to the extent that you mentioned the wiretap had ended in April of 2012, does that

mean the surveillance by the agents that usually accompanies wiretaps had also stopped?

MS. FOLEY: No, your Honor.

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THE COURT: So that continued through -- is there reflection of that in this affidavit, that surveillance of Mr. Kosta and the other targets continued through the time of this affidavit?

MS. FOLEY: Well, it's clear at least they were surveilling him, because they knew that he had gone to Mexico in May of 2012, three months before the execution of the search warrant. And also, the pole camera was still active, which is evident in our -- can be inferred from the affidavit because there was an attachment to the search warrant itself that showed that there was a large Conex box that was in the backyard of the Kostas' residence, and there was a truck that was suspiciously backed up to the Conex box to prevent it from being opened. That photograph was a recent photograph, and it was attached to that search warrant.

MS. FOLEY: Just to the extent that the argument has been made that the increase in traffic was somehow due to the fact that the Kostas had recently moved back into Phillipston, the government takes issue with that argument. They had not just moved back into Phillipston, they had been there for several months. And the surveillance was not only an increase

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in traffic, like they watched it one day and the next day they saw traffic and so, therefore, they were just using a two-day span of time to conclude this, the surveillance was ongoing and continuous, and throughout the entire period where they were surveilling the house, they were not surveilling a house where nobody was living in. They surveilled it because the Kostas were living there. And to suggest that the agents were too stupid to be watching an empty house is just ridiculous.

The surveillance records clearly are from the time that the defendant and his family were residing at their house in Phillipston, and that is why it is important. He drives up with his co-defendant in a truck that had mysteriously changed license plates between Arizona, leaving one residence, and arriving at his second residence. This truck had changed from Colorado license plates to a Massachusetts commercial license plate and with the defendant in a truck that had a cab over the back to preclude anyone from seeing what was inside of it.

And there was notes in the affidavit that the defendant's main supplier, Fidencia Serrano-Esquer, that the investigation had showed that this was the preferred method of the drug trafficking organization when they were trafficking drugs to sort of deflect any type of law enforcement suspicion.

So those two trucks arrive at his Phillipston residence. The next day there were a number of cars that were not identified as belonging to the defendant --

1 THE COURT: Counsel, remind me again, are we talking about January of 2012? 2 3 MS. FOLEY: Yes, we are, your Honor. MR. KELLY: 4 No. 5 MS. FOLEY: No, this is in November of 2011. But to 6 the extent that the challenge has been made that this increase 7 in traffic signified nothing, I disagree. I think it signified a lot. Again, this was the preferred method of transporting 8 drugs used by the defendant and his supplier. And the fact 10:08 10 that surveillance observed a number of cars arriving at that 11 house the next day that did not belong to either the defendant or his wife, the fair and reasonable inference can be drawn 12 13 from that information that a load of marijuana or drugs had 14 just arrived at the residence, and that this ongoing activity of the defendant, which is documented back to 2009, the fact 15 that there was no observable activity at that residence for a 16 few months' period, the case law is clear that when there's an 17 ongoing and continued pattern of criminal activity, which is 18 19 clearly laid out in the affidavit, that the basis to believe 10:09 20 that there will be documents and records and evidence of that 21 long and ongoing drug trafficking will be found at the 22 residence, and that is why Target Location 1 and Target 23 Location 2 were targeted. 24 THE COURT: Thank you. 25 Counsel, I'll give you a brief moment to reply, if

you'd like.

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MR. KELLY: Yes.

THE COURT: I'll give you both a chance.

MR. KELLY: Judge, again, just not to repeat too much on it, this is all information that the government is showing from actions that had taken place in November and December of 2011. Everything after that is all speculation.

This affidavit is void of any information that anything had taken place at the Phillipston address after

December of 2011, other than the fact that my client moved back there. There's no surveillance that's shown in the affidavit, there's no wiretaps, Judge. Bank records that they show there were withdrawals or deposits made stopped earlier than February of 2012. And I suggest a more reasonable inference can be made that after a seizure of drugs that was made in South Dakota in November of 2011, stopped all drug activity because there was nothing else that the government can point to show that there was drug activity taking place.

They point to a Conex box, which is a storage shed at the residence, the end of a driveway that a car was parked in front of, I suggest that is consistent with innocent behavior, just as much as anything else portrayed by the government.

I would suggest, Judge, there's no nexus to Phillipston after December of 2011, and because of the period of time that has elapsed, it's all stale information, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Counsel, did you want to add something?

MR. IOVIENO: I do, your Honor, briefly, and just following up with that.

Again, I think the government is a little bit off its mark here because the issue is what's in the four corners of the affidavit? And the government has responded with suggestions of this happening and this had happened that's not in the affidavit. It says increase in traffic. It doesn't say increase in traffic with a changed license plate from Colorado, Arizona. They are confined and the Court is confined to look at the affidavit and it is confined to those four corners and what's in that affidavit.

The only other thing I wanted to mention was we reference on page 14, as the Court noted, refers to Target 2, that's the financial allegations. Counsel for the government points out that paragraph 34, the agent says, last sentence, "Accordingly, I believe drugs and evidence of drug trafficking and money laundering are present at Target 1 location." That's the only comment the agent has, the only averment in the affidavit about Target 1 and financial documents. Again, that is a conclusion and an opinion and a belief by an agent, it is not an factual averment. And there's ample case law on that that indicates that the Court cannot consider the opinions and beliefs of an agent. So I'd ask the Court to look at the

1 affidavit in light of that. 2 Thank you, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Counsel, I'll hear you now on the motion 4 to sever. 5 Mr. Kelly, I'll hear from you first, although I know 6 Mrs. Kosta also joins this motion. 7 MR. KELLY: Yes, Judge. There was a motion that has 8 been filed on behalf of John Kosta with regards to the severance of this matter, and it's specifically with regards to 10:13 10 at the time of the execution of the warrant and the arrest of 11 Tamara Kosta, there were statements that were made to the 12 agents at the time of her arrest that I would suggest, Judge, 13 are -- could be construed as being inculpatory against my 14 client, and if introduced at the time of a trial will be 15 prejudicial to my client with no way or means of ability to cross-examine the --16 THE COURT: Counsel, just so we can narrow the focus 17 18 here, my memory is that in the government's opposition, the 19 government was not intending to offer the second portion, 10:13 20 perhaps, of that allegedly inculpatory statement or inculpatory as to your client. 21 22 Ms. Foley, is that correct? 23 MS. FOLEY: Yes, your Honor. 24 The government believes that the first part of her 25 statement, when she's referring to "those guys" and herself

1 leaving, "those guys" is not a Bruton -- doesn't rise to a 2 Bruton type of statement because there are five other 3 co-defendants in the case, it's not specific to John Kosta. THE COURT: Actually, what I was asking about is --4 5 here it is -- on page 21 of Docket 409, which is the government's opposition, the government will not seek to 7 introduce Ms. Kosta's statement that she was not as involved as her husband; is that right? MS. FOLEY: That is correct, your Honor. 10:14 10 THE COURT: So, Mr. Kelly, we're focused on the first part of it, which is, when these guys came over, she, 11 12 Ms. Kosta, would leave, and that Mr. Kosta told her to leave 13 the house when his associates came over. 14 MR. KELLY: That's correct. 15 Well, Judge, even with regards to the second portion of that statement, that her husband, John Kosta, told her to 16 leave the house when the associates came over, again, I would 17 18 suggest that is construed to be an inculpatory statement and evidence against Mr. Kosta with regards to any activities that 19 10:15 20 were taking place at the house. Again, without the ability to cross-examine the person who had made the statements, unless 21 22 the government is willing to go further in their excision of 23 redaction --

THE COURT: Counsel, was the statement "she was told"

or was it that "she was told by Mr. Kosta"?

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MR. KELLY: That's correct, she was told -- that her husband told her to leave the house when his associates came into the house. And I would suggest, Judge, making that statement with regards to all the other evidence coming in with the allegation that there was conspiracies going on, that Mr. Kosta was involved in the conspiracies.

THE COURT: And what is it about the statement that makes it inculpatory as to the drug conspiracy?

MR. KELLY: Well, I'm sure, Judge, that during the course of the trial the government is going to be asking and showing, presenting evidence to infer that there was a conspiracy going on between John Kosta and his co-defendants at the time. And if you couple that -- if you're investigating, you know, why these guys would come over would lead to a connection between them coming over the house and some sort of criminal activity that was taking place.

And further, the statement then coming in that her husband, John Kosta, told her to leave would suggest that John Kosta would know what was taking place at the time and that there was alleged to be criminal activity that would infer his knowledge about criminal activity, not wanting Tamara Kosta to know anything about it at that particular instance.

I would suggest couple them together, Judge, it connects the dots more tightly to John Kosta, and I would suggest without any opportunity for my client to cross-examine

or make the other statement.

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THE COURT: Even though there's no reference to who these associates are or who these guys are?

MR. KELLY: Well, I'm anticipating the government is going to be showing who these individuals are as being the co-defendants or associates of the co-defendants in order to tie it together. So my anticipation, Judge, is that they're going to lay it out in a certain form or fashion saying these people came over with vehicles and they would disappear into the garage, the door would come down, and Tamara Kosta would be told to leave, and so forth. And I would suggest it's just another connection that -- without any ability for me to cross-examine Ms. Kosta.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KELLY: And there's -- also, another issue with regards to the severance, Judge, that was the motion that I had received on behalf of Tamara Kosta that was filed by
Mr. Iovieno that I received last week, Judge, again, now knowing what Mrs. Kosta's defenses are going to be, I would suggest after reviewing of that document, that would be extremely prejudicial against Mr. Kosta. And I think for those reasons -- and I'll leave it for my brother to argue to the Court -- I think it would subject my client to an unfair ability to defend himself at the time of trial knowing that these defenses are going to be put forth by a co-defendant.

1 THE COURT: Counsel? MR. IOVIENO: Thank you, your Honor. I did file that 2 motion to join in August, August 23rd, I think it's document 3 number 428. I don't know if the Court has that. 4 5 THE COURT: Counsel, let me just pull it up here. 6 (Pause.) 7 THE COURT: Counsel, I have it now. MR. IOVIENO: Your Honor, in that document I think 8 9 that amply demonstrates the defense I am going to advance on 10:20 10 behalf of Tamara Kosta. Under I believe it's Rule 14, the 11 issue is whether there's prejudice to a defendant, not necessarily my defendant. And I believe that document 12 13 demonstrates that John Kosta cannot have a fair trial if it is 14 tried along with Tamara Kosta because of the allegations and 15 the specific instances of conduct that I've set forth in that document. It would be extremely prejudicial to Mr. Kosta to go 16 forward with Ms. Kosta. 17 THE COURT: Understood. 18 19 Ms. Foley, I'll hear from you. Obviously, I'm focused on both the bases for severance, but I've also now had a chance 10:20 20 21 to consider Ms. Kosta's filing. 22 MS. FOLEY: Yes, your Honor --23 THE COURT: Maybe we could start there. 24 MS. FOLEY: I believe that this is premature because I 25 don't -- it's unclear whether any of this evidence would be

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admissible at trial, first of all. So I think if the Judge -if your Honor would find that this evidence would be admissible
at trial, then whether there would be undue prejudice to John
Kosta could be determined at that time.

I do believe that some of the allegations in here—unless there is a showing that she was not guilty because of diminished capacity or that she was not guilty because of duress, that that would be—these specific allegations and defenses would be, I believe, affirmative defenses, and prior to trial your Honor would have to—

THE COURT: But doesn't it go to mens rea -- I mean, doesn't it go to -- I mean, perhaps a showing of duress is fairly high as a defense at trial, but doesn't it go to that?

MS. FOLEY: I am not sure, your Honor. I was -- I apologize. I was not aware that a substantive motion had been filed by Iovieno. I was under the impression that he had just joined the motion, so I apologize for not having replied specifically to this.

THE COURT: Well --

MS. FOLEY: I still believe --

THE COURT: Counsel, I think on this motion, obviously I'm going to take it under advisement. If the government chooses to take a different position in regards to the severance in light of the filing, I'd ask you to file something with the Court within the week.

1 MS. FOLEY: I will, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Do you want to be heard briefly on the 3 other argument that Mr. Kelly made? 4 MS. FOLEY: Yes, your Honor. 5 Tamara Kosta's statement to the police that, in sum 6 and substance, when she was confronted with the facts that she 7 had been under constant surveillance that she responded, "Well, then you would know that when those guys arrived, I left." 8 There was no -- the inference can be drawn that she left 10:23 10 because she was directed to do so by John Kosta, but that was 11 not her statement. 12 THE COURT: So what exact statement would the 13 government plan to elicit at trial? 14 MS. FOLEY: That in response to being confronted with 15 the fact that she had been under surveillance, she replied, 16 "Well, then you would know that when those guys arrived, I left." 17 18 THE COURT: What about the suggestion that she was 19 directed to do so by Mr. Kosta? 10:24 20 MS. FOLEY: Your Honor, I'm not aware that -- the second part of her statement where she said, "I would leave, 21 22 and that her husband told her to leave the house when his 23 associates came over and that she was not as involved as her 24 husband," the government has already agreed to not use that 25 part of her statement, that it was him who told her to leave

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         when the associates came over.
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                  THE COURT: So you're not planning to offer that part?
                  MS. FOLEY: Not unless she testifies. If she
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         testifies, then, yes.
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                   THE COURT: But not in your case in chief?
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                  MS. FOLEY: Not in our case in chief unless -- yes.
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                  And the government, as indicated in -- or cited in its
         brief, the fact that a jury could conclude from other evidence
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         that Tamara Kosta was directed to leave and that it was John
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         Kosta who ordered her to do so is not enough to preclude her
         statement because, quote, statements that are incriminating
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         only when linked to other evidence in the case do not trigger
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         application of Bruton's preclusionary rule, and the government
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         cited to you U.S. v. Richardson in its motion, our reply. And
         the government believes, therefore, based on that case and the
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         case law that is particular to Bruton-types of allegations,
         that her -- the first part of her statement is not Bruton and
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         should not be excluded.
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                  THE COURT: Thank you.
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                  Mr. Kelly, do you want to add anything, given that it
         sounds like the government's --
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                  MR. KELLY: Nothing further, Judge.
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                  MR. IOVIENO: Just briefly, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Yes.
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                  MR. IOVIENO: That statement that the Court has just
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heard is subject to that motion to suppress, which is deferred, it's the motion that was on today, so that statement is part of that.

The other issue I just wanted to mention is that in a joint trial, obviously the defendants, as the Court pointed out, noted was this was is a conspiracy, money laundering.

Part of the government's proof will be that there was an agreement, if you will.

The defense is no secret; in my defense, there was no agreement, that's the defense for Ms. Kosta. To be able to present that defense requires evidence into those allegations. In a joint trial, I'm not sure the Court would allow that, which would deprive Ms. Kosta of the right to a fair trial. In the alternative, if the Court does allow that and allows her to pursue that defense in a joint trial, it prejudices Mr. Kosta. So either way there's prejudice. And it's not an affirmative defense that I have to raise. It is a defense as to the mens rea, as the Court has indicated. It goes to the agreement, was there an agreement? A party can't agree if the party is under duress, and that's the defense.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Counsel, I think based on what I asked you at the outset, I think we've now covered all of the motions that you wanted to be heard on today; is that correct?

MR. KELLY: Yes, Judge.

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                   THE COURT: Counsel?
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                   MR. IOVIENO: Yes, your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: Counsel, with that said, I'm going to take
         both of the motions under advisement. I need to think about
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     5
         the nexus argument.
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                   And on the motion to sever, Ms. Foley, I'll give you
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         the week if you want to think about what the government's
         position is based on the substance in Mrs. Kosta's motion.
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                   For the time being, I will defer hearing you on
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         Mrs. Kosta's motion to suppress statements, Docket 376, and as
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         noted at the beginning, the motion to suppress the wiretap was
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         withdrawn.
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                   Counsel, I think that would cover all of the motions
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         presently pending; is that correct?
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                   MR. IOVIENO: That's correct.
                   MS. FOLEY: I believe so.
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                   THE COURT: Counsel, anything else I should address
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         with you before we recess?
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                   MS. FOLEY: No, your Honor.
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                   MR. KELLY: No, your Honor.
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                   MR. IOVIENO: No.
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                   THE COURT: Thank you.
    23
                   Thank you.
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                   (Court adjourned at 10:28 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATION I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my skill and ability. /s/Debra M. Joyce November 18, 2013 Debra M. Joyce, RMR, CRR Date Official Court Reporter